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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST	NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/542,920	07/20/2005	М	in-Kyum Kim	20040-00009	5735
JHK Law	7590 02/05/2008			EXAMINER	
PO Box 1078	. 01012 1070		•	LESPERANCE, JEAN E	
La Canada, CA	A 91012-1078			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			•	2629	
		•		MAIL DATE .	DELIVERY MODE
				02/05/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/542,920	KIM, MIN-KYUM			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Jean E. Lesperance	2629			
The MAILING DATE Period for Reply	of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
WHICHEVER IS LONGER - Extensions of time may be available after SIX (6) MONTHS from the - If NO period for reply is specified a - Failure to reply within the set or ex	c, FROM THE MAILING DA e under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 alling date of this communication. bove, the maximum statutory period we tended period for reply will, by statute, er than three months after the mailing	IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION (Set a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS for cause the application to become ABANDO date of this communication, even if timely fit.	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. & 133)			
Status						
1) Responsive to comm	nunication(s) filed on 20 Ju	ılv 2005.				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL						
3) Since this application	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims		•				
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are	rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/ar	e objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are s	subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Application Papers						
9) The specification is o	biected to by the Examine	r.				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 July 2005</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)⊡ Some * c)⊡ None of: 1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received						
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
		·				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	.,	6) Other:				

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application filed July 20, 2005 is presented for examination and claims 1-14 are presented.

Specification

2. This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over PCT Application No. 02052816 by ("Kim").

Regarding claim 1, Kim teaches the time interval is fixed (for example, as 1 second) so as to recognize successively pressing a button twice within the corresponding time as two successive strokes and successively pressing a button twice at a time longer than the corresponding time as two discrete strokes (page 5, lines 21-24); one is that the system first interprets a specific input value as a simple code (i.e., the first step of using SIM, or applying the short-cut input mode as the basic input mode), and without any simple code corresponding to the input value, the system then recognizes it as a full code (i.e., the second step of using FIM); and the other is that the system first checks whether a specific input value forms a full code (i.e., the first step of

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using FIM, or applying the full input mode as the basic input mode), and if the input value does not form a full code, the system then recognizes the input value as a simple code (i.e., the second step of using SIM). First interpretation of an input value as a simple code is applying the "short-cut input mode" as the basic input mode, while first interpretation of an input value as a full code is applying the "full input mode" as the basic input mode (page 45, lines 17-28); and the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a full code. The "short-cut/full" control can be selected before or after entry of the target word, but for the case of this control, it may be more convenient for the control to be Selected before target word (page 46, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 2, Kim teaches the user is allowed to input almost all words including those nonexistent in the dictionary as well as predefined words; (2) the user can designate simple codes for the use of SIM on commonly used words or phrases as he/she desires (either partially associated simple codes or fully associated simple codes); (3) the user can designate partially associated simple codes to dramatically reduce the stroke count of the input; and word-based initial codes are assigned for phrases as well as words (page 50, lines 23-29).

Regarding claim 3, Kim teaches when the user enters an aspirated consonant by CPM, the system discriminates the aspirated consonant without ambiguity (ambiguity between full codes, i.e., first ambiguity). But, ambiguity may occur while entering an aspirated consonant with three strokes of the button arranged for the corresponding basic consonant. The same applies to the case of a tense consonant. That is, the user

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may enter an aspirated consonant by CPM or the hiding repeat selection method on the same keypad (page 29, lines 27-32).

Regarding claim 4, Kim teaches the tense consonant control and the two consonants not assigned to the eight buttons (expediently, referred to as "8 button excluded consonants" or "the consonants out of 8 button" or "10-8 consonants" or simply "-8 consonants") are grouped in groups of two. The vowel elements are entered with one stroke of the corresponding button, and the control or excluded consonants assigned together are entered with two strokes of the corresponding button (that is, by the Repeat Selection Method). The vowel element "." is assigned to the button [0], which is similar in shape to the vowel element ".", and a mark is given in the numeral "0" for simple arrangement on the button (otherwise, no mark is given in the numeral because the user can readily recognize it). The vowel element ":" is assigned to the button [8], which is similar in shape to the vowel element ":", and a mark is given in the numeral "8" (otherwise, no mark is given in the numeral because the user can readily recognize it) to explicitly assign only one character to one button (page 31, lines 6-13); in the full input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a simple code and provides to the user a target word corresponding to the input value with reference to the index. Likewise, ~n the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system initially recognizes an input value after selection of the "short-cut/full" control as a full code. The "short-.cut/full" control can be selected before or after entry of the target word, but for the case of this control, it may be more convenient for the control to be Selected

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before target word, and operators used in the calculation function can be assigned to the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division buttons and selected by the (hiding) repeat selection method. This makes the use of the fact that operators (binomial operators) frequently used in the calculation mode rarely repeat. For example, 2++1 is nonexistent. 24 is exploded as 2xx4, so that the "square" operator is selected with two strokes of the multiplication (x) button (column 66, lines 15-20).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, Kim teaches when applying CIM in the short-cut input mode designated as a basic input mode, the system checks whether every input code value is identical to the input value listed in the index, and recognizes the input code value as a predetermined full code of FIM at the time when there is no word matching the input value (page 47, lines 9-13); the second and third input values of all syllables by the full code should be constant in using BRSM, which is illustrated in FIG. 4-2. If such a regulation is infringed, the input values are regarded as simple codes. When tense consonants can be processed through a combination of basic consonants, the associated criterion applies to all cases where BRSM is used (page 47, lines 20-25).

Regarding claims 7-10, Kim teaches the predetermined time may be the same as the "discrete stroke delay time" as mentioned in the prior document and is preferably longer than the "discrete stroke delay time". For example, the input of "NI" is confirmed without activation of the word end function at the end of 2 seconds after the input of "NI" and the system returns to the "start of word" state. This delay time is called "Delay Time for Temporary Cancellation of Language Restriction (DTTCLR)" and is preferably set by the user (page 84, line 30 to page 85, line 4).

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Regarding claims 11 and 14, Kim teaches Successive Stroke Delay Time (SSDT)

_ Discrete Stroke Delay Time (DSDT) Delay Time for Temporary Cancellation of

Language Restriction (DTTCLR) The three delay times may be set to be the same.

Preferably, the discrete stroke delay time is longer than the successive stroke delay

time and the delay time for temporary cancellation of language restriction is longer than
the discrete stroke delay time (page 85, lines 7-13).

Regarding claim 12, Kim teaches in the romanization of Chinese characters using. Roman character, the 21 initials are represented with a combination of 18 Roman characters and 16 finals are represented with a combination of 7 simple finals or a combination of Roman alphabet vowels and consonants (page 70, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 13, Kim teaches the user can input simple codes even when the third server requests words or phrases other than simple codes, and the switching server interprets simple codes input by the user and sends the words or phrases corresponding to the simple codes to the third server, which does not store the simple codes and the words or phrases corresponding to the simple codes (page 99, lines 21-26); one is that the system first interprets a specific input value as a simple code (i.e., the first step of using SIM, or applying the short-cut input mode as the basic input mode), and without any simple code corresponding to the input value, the system then recognizes it as a full code (i.e., the second step of using FIM); and the other is that the system first checks whether a specific input value forms a full code (i.e., the first step of using FIM, or applying the full input mode as the basic input mode), and if the input value does not form a full code, the system then recognizes the input value as a simple

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code (i.e., the second step of using SIM). First interpretation of an input value as a simple code is applying the "short-cut input mode" as the basic input mode, while first interpretation of an input value as a full code is applying the "full input mode" as the basic input mode (page 45, lines 17-28).

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the ably examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571)

272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between 10:OOAM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

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Jean Lesperançe

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Date 1/31/2008

RICHARD HJERPE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENT#R 2600